and the truths of our noble Declaration of Independence permanently vindicated, so is the fruitless attempt of the South at rebellion having a corresponding effect now upon the spirit of progress and reform in the Old World, and at the same time affording a warning to ncient and wavering dynasties. Moreover, ader our republican form of government, the old countries have seen how vast commercial enterprises can be fostered, how the sealed treasures of the oldest and richest nation in the world can be opened, how wildernesses can be peopled and barren wastes become, as If by magic, the centres of trade and thrift. In short, they have seen how America has made herself the focal point of the immense trade of all nations with the East Indies, and low to her shores flock the bold, the advenarous, the enterprising, the industrious and ardy populations of the Old World, all seeking after peace, comfort, prosperity, and freedom of political and religious thought and action. Other people beside those of Spain have cause to be grateful to the United States for its prompt recognition of the principles of progress and civilization whereever they may burst forth. What took the old monarchies many years to accomplish in the way of emancipating an enslaved race, America has done with a dash of the pen, and she is now ready to sympathize with all downtrodden races of any color in their struggles to cast off the shackles of political despotisms. What was deemed an impracticable political experiment in 1776 has in this year of our Lord 1868 proven to be the solution of a sublime political problem—to wit, that man is capable of self-government, that a modern republican form of government can be as firm, powerful and enduring as that of any monarchy, and that the spirit of republican liberty is bound ere long to prevail most of the civilized world over.

THE FALL OPENING. -The fall opening of the fashions and of the theatres antedated what was the real fall opening under the auspices of Jack Frost last Saturday. During that day a terribly cold wind blew over New York from the north and the northwest. At midnight the mercury had fallen as low as thirtyeight degrees. We heard of snow at Owen Sound, in Canada, where it was four inches deep; at Bangor in Maine, Concord in New Hampshire, Worcester in Massachusetts, Rochester and Buffalo and Yorkville in this State, and even at Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Saturday night we were visited by a regular old fashioned October frost. But this frost will only have tinged the foliage of our forests with autumnal beauty. It will be speedily followed by that most delicious season of our American year, the Indian summer, and our unrivalled Park will then become more gloriously attractive than ever.

GONE TO BEELZEBUB. -So say the red hot democracy of their Mantilini democratic oracle, founded on the platform of religion, gingerpop and straw hats, and foundered on fivetwenties.

THE NEW AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS .- The recently found gold fields in South Africa are causing considerable excitement in the English and Dutch settlements in that quarter. Our latest news, which comes down to the middle of August, says the Governor of Cape Colony is fitting out an expedition at the expense of the English government to gather reliable information about the reported richness of the discoveries. Extravagant stories and enormous nuggets had reached Capetown and Port Elizabeth, causing great numbers of the inhabitants to shoulder their shovels and strike for the mountains.

THE LAST HOPE.-Kentucky is now put down as a doubtful State in the Presidential contest, and the Seymourites are trying to save Delaware with its three electoral votes. If they should succeed Grant's election will not be unanimous.

#### NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The lower courts are busy just now providing quarters on Blackwell's Island for small thieves who are seeking homes for the winter. The classes in geology there are already quite large.
"Leaf fall" is upon us. The streets are filled with

whirling leaves from the trees, which old Boreas is stripping of their beautiful ciothing, and coal and the Board of Health are going up.

Dowling on Saturday because he would'ut, as he hinted, go into politics; and the "wickedest man," politically, is seeking a nomination for Congress and ill get it, because he will have nothing to do with morals. Do you see the little joker? It's under one

The "little ring" which lunches daily in the Mayor's office is sorely troubled about the aspect of things and cannot logically discern the difference between a johnple and a pigeon, or is unpitying Nemesis fol-lowing closely in the footsteps of its candidate for ubernatorial honors?

During the summer vacation the ballroom

city as well as the churches were rejuvensted and refurnished to the delight of Satan, whom the parsons let loose while they sojourned at the watering places. From present indications the "great enemy" of men, and women too, will have a jolly time of it this

The Park Commissioners are making active arrangements for the season of ice-for the season when beauty on skates will "go it," with an entire looseness as to feet, on the lakes, making all their male cousins and each other's brothers spooney with

When the snow covers the ground, as it soon will, and belis and belies make music, they flash over the solemn, sleeping, moon lighted earth in light sleighs and comfortable garments, their beaux inspired to take something hot by their dovelike beauty. Under certain circumstances whiskey punch is re-commended as a counter-irritant. Who will remember the poor at market quotations for flour and

Bohemians of the journals of Prague. One of these has recently been sentenced to eighteen months in a way a New York Bohemian could be punished would be to deprive him of his benzine—with the satisfaction of knowing as he gurgled it that some one was

diddled out of their "small change."

The Purims, the Arions and the Liederkranz peo ple are making preliminary efforts to astonish the Gothamites the coming season, and will end by as-tonishing themselves at the number of greenbacks

n is that "statty" to President Lincoln to be placed in Union square? The Union Club will please

got the upper hand of their men they have puffed themselves up, like the frog in the Table, to such an overshadowing size that they have become possessed of the idea that the highways were expressly made for them as dumping places for their mortar, brick, stone and umber. Let these follows be squeiched. The mock silver ware shops in Fulton and Cortlandt streets and Broadway are still flourishing. It is wonderful, the influence the owners of these dling dens have over the police, especially

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Prince Alfred of England and the Throne of Spain.

Agitation Against Prim and Serrano.

SPAIN.

The Succession to the Throne—Prince Alfred of England Speken Of.
LONDON, Oct. 15, 1863.
The succession to the Spanish throne remains undetermined. The choice of Prince Aifred, of England, which has been suggested, is regarded as absurd and impossible because he is a Protestant.

The name of Ferdinand, the ex-King of Portugal, is mentioned with favor. Though ultramontane in

religion, he is regarded as politically a liberal; is popular in Spain and would be unobjectionable to the Emperor Napoleon.

The ex-King Ferdinand Augustus Francis was

born the 29th of October, in the year 1816. He mar-ried Donna Maria de Glorea the Second, Queen of Portugal, on the 9th of April 1836. He renounced the title of King on the 16th of September, 1837, and was appointed regent of the kingdom pending the minority of his son. The ex-King lives as a private man in Naples.

Aristocratic Titles—Agitation Against Prim— A Cuban Deputation.

MADRID, Oct. 18, 1868.

General Prim has received the title of Marshal of

General Dulce has been made Duke of Madrid. A deputation of Cubans have arrived in this city, and have held consultations with the Central Junta. They have agreed to measures providing fer the gradual abolition of slavery.

The republicans have commenced an agitation in

a. They protest against the acts of Generals

General Serrano, who has gone to Saragossa, made a speech there. He promised that the Provisional Junta at Madrid would resign on the meeting of the stituent Cortés. He expressed regret that Olozaga and Rivero were not in the Cabinet. The government needed the aid of one of these eminent government needed the aid of one of these eminent statesmen in the work of reorganizing the State on a

#### ENGLAND.

Cheering Reports from France—The Election Cauvass—The Tories Discouraged.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1868.

Rumors of a large reduction of the French army confidence in the maintenance [of peace and expec-tations of a declaration in favor of liberal reforms by the Emperor animate Parls and have a cheerful inapon public affairs in England.

The Parliamentary canvass throughout Great Britain is becoming very lively. Several tory mem-bers of the last House of Commons have withdrawn their names as candidates and retired discouraged. jority of thirty-five or more on a full vote in the

Mr. Roebuck's hostility to the trades' unions injures his chances of success in Sheffield.

Mr. Gladstone is actively canvassing South Lancashire, where he daily addresses large and enthusias-

Mr. Cyrus W. Field was a passenger on board of the steamship China, which sailed yesterday for New York.

#### FRANCE.

The Court at St. Cloud. PARIS, Oct. 18, 1868.

TURKEY.

Fatal Accident at Sea.

A despatch from the East reports that the mage zine on a Turkish troop ship at Smyrna exploded. Seven men were instantly killed and seventy in jured, many of them fatally.

### CUBA.

of the Government Troops Over the surgents-False Rumors Affoat About the Slaves and Free Negroes—The Crops—Week-ly Market Reports—Exchange Quotations. HAVANA, Oct. 18, 1868.

Reports from the interior are favorable to the gov ernment. A few small bands of insurgents are wandering in the mountains. Their numbers daily diminish. The citizens are elated with the success of the troops in so speedily suppressing the disturb-

The rumors which were in circulation that some slaves and free negroes had joined the insurgents pear Manzanillo, prove to be entirely false. The negroes on all the plantations in that vicinity are

negroes on all the plantations in that vicinity are quiet.

The cane crop looks well, the October rains proving favorable. The planters expect a larger crop than they had last year.

It has been raiuting all day.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:—Sugar—The market is firm at 7 a 8½ reals per arrobe for Nos. 10 to 12. Molasses sugar firm, at 5½ a 7 reals for Nos. 7 to 10. Muscovadoes firm at 7½ a 8 reals. Molasses dull; clayed 3½ a 5 reals per gallon. Lard steady; theree 19½c. a 20c.; in tins 210. a 21½c. per pound. Flour dull at \$10 50 a \$13. Butter firm at 30c. a 40c. Petroleum steady at 3 a 3½ reals per gallon. Hams dull at 15c. for dry saited, and 10c. for sugar cured per pound. Lumber—\$25 a \$25 per thousand for white pine and \$28 a \$27 for yellow or pitch pine. Potatoes steady at \$4 50 a \$5 per boll.

Exchange—On London, 13½ a 14 per cent premium; on Paris, 1 a 1½ per cent premium; on United States, sixty days, in gold, 2½ a 23½ per cent discount; sixty days, in gold, 2½ a 3 per cent premium; short sight, 3½ a 3½ per cent premium; short sight, 3½ a 3½ per cent premium; short sight, 3½ a 3 per cent premium;

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cold Blooded Murder at Cokesburg-A Negro State Senator Shot Down in Broad Day-

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18, 1868.

B. F. Randolph, a negro preacher from the North and a member of the South Carolina State Senate, was murdered at Cokesburg, in Abbeville county, in this State, on Friday. He had been on an electioneering tour and on Thursday delivered an address at Abbeville Court House. On Friday he took the cars for Cokesburg, put his baggage in the ladies' car and went on the platform. Three white men then road up, dismounted and fired on Randolph, mortally wounding him in three places. Although it was broad daylight the murderers were not recognized and made their escape. The bedy of Randolph was taken to Columbia.

Republican Demonstration in Schenectady— Torchlight Procession and Speechunking. SCHENECTADY, Oct. 18, 1898.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 18, 1898.

The republicans of Schenectady county held a grand demonstration and mass meeting in this city yesterday. In the afternoon a large procession, composed of delegations from the several towns in the county, paraded the principal streets to Crescent Park, where a large assemblage of citizens had already gathered to listen to addresses by Hon. J. A. Griswold and Rev. B. I. Ives. In the evening a grand torchight procession, bearing transparencies, with mottoes, &c., paraded the strents to Ambour. Griswold and Rev. B. I. Ives. In the evening a grand torchight procession, bearing transparencies, with mottoes, &c., paraded the streets to Anthony Hall, where a meeting was in progress; but the hall being densely filled the procession proceeded to the Court House, where another large meeting was held, many persons being unable to find even standing room. The Hon. Martin J. Townsend and Rev. B. I. Ives spoke at the former places and Hon. John A. Griswold and William W. Peck spoke at the Court House. The display of fireworks along the route of the procession was fine, and many private residences were incumated. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the recent republican victories.

Snow In Dutchess County. POUGHKERPSIE, Oct. 18, 1868. Reports from the interior of Dutchess county-state that snow fell freely this morning in the town of Washington and the ground was white with it.

#### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1868. The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces-Present Status of the Subject.

So many contradictory statements have appeared regarding the position of the question of trade with the provinces of British North America and a settle-ment of the fisheries disputes and the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence that it was considered proper to obtain correct information upon the subject. The matter stands thus:—Mr. Thornton, the British Minister here, addressed a note to Mr. Seward in July last, calling his attention to the distressed condition of the people of Nova Scotia in couse-quence of their exclusion from our markets consequent upon the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and asking him to enter into negotiations. Mr. Seward referred Mr. Thornton's communication to Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch re-plied that, the treaty having been abrogated by the legislative branch of the government, he considered it would not be advisable to resume negotiations until Congress should give some intimation of its desire that they should be reopened, and at the same time expressing his (McCulloch's) opinion that it was for the interest of the United States that the question of trade with the British Provinces should be adjusted in some definite manner. This correspondence was sent by Mr. Seward to the Committee of Ways and Means just before the July adjournment In reply to an inquiry by members of the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Seward informed them that he was ready to open negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty whenever the committee should refer the subject to him. Mesers. Hooper, Allison, Logan, Maynard, Brooks and Niblack, of the committee, agreed to make such a report and General Schenck was willing it should ment, however, took place so early that there was no opportunity of putting the report before the embling of Congress, with the knowledge that the Committee of Ways and Means are nearly unanimous upon the subject and that Mr. Seward will open negotiations as soon as the committee are enabled to

In the Senate the question has also been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is known that the chairman, Mr. Sumner, is strongly in favor of negotiations. Mr. Sumner has frequently stated that he reported in favor of terminating the old reciprocity treaty, not because he desired a cessation of trade with the British Provinces and a reopening of the fisheries difficulties, but because he did not consider the treaty as sufficiently comprehensive or benedicial to the United States, and that he believed the proper course was to abrogate that treaty in-stead of attempting to patch it up, and then negotiate a new treaty of a comprehensive character, which should include manufactures and should be made in the interest of this country and not, as the former treaty more for a political object than as a con

The New York City National Banks. Abstract of the quarterly reports showing the condition of the national banks of New York city on the morning of the first Monday of Oct

TRESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts\$163.	634.07
Overdrafts	249,338
	296,950
U. S. bonds to secure deposits 4.	049,000
U. S. bonds and securities on hand 11.	316,400
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 6.	196,351
Due from national banks 10.	907,902
	768,688
	881,700
	211,941
Premiums	707,330
Checks and other cash items 113.	332,689
Bills of national banks 1;	480,275
Bills of other banks	10,835
Fractional currency	283,870
Specie 8,	370,841
Legal tender notes, 23,	518,254
Compound interest notes	904,470
	795,000
Total\$432,	515,918
Capital stock \$74	557.700
Surplus fund	871.44
Undivided profits 8	,588,77
National bank notes outstanding 35	050,92
State bank notes outsianding	271,98
Individual deposits	,170,93
United States deposits 2	474,69

Total.....\$432,515,918

A Baltimore Lady's Plan for the Payment of the Pablic Debt. Secretary McCulloch received a letter to-day from a lady in Baltimore stating that she had been inyears would pay off our public debt. She had not made the computation and could not speak posi-tively, but if this is the case she could not see the two cents and a question of time. She was willing to furnish the principal for that purpose and accordingly enclosed two cents which she requested should not be deposited to swell the conscience fund, but should be placed at interest for the liquidation of

The Postage Stamp Centract—Protest from
Philadelphia Engravers.
Butler & Carpenter, stamp and bank note engravers, of Philadelphia, have filed at the Post Office

epartment a strong protest against the award of Department a strong protest against the award of the contract for postage stamps to the National Bank Note Company of New York. They allege that the award has been made to the highest bidder instead of to them, the lowest, and the government will therefore be called upon to pay eight and a half cents per thousand, or \$30,000 per annum, of \$120,000 for four years more to the National Bank Note Company than it would have been required to pay to Butler & Carpenter for the same supplies.

#### LOUISIANA.

Assassinations in St. Mary's Parish—The Sheriff and Parish Judge Murdered by Unknown Persons.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1869.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1869.

The Sheriff and Parish Judge of St. Mary's parish were assassinated at Franklin, La., last night. The Parish Judge was found on the street by a patrol which was organized immediately on the discovery of the Sheriff's assassination. The coroner's inquest elicited nothing towards the discovery of the perpetrators. Several persons were engaged in the transaction, but they mounted horses and escaped in the quarkness before they could be recognized.

#### ARKANSAS.

Murders by the Ku Klux in Drew County-

An Old Deputy Sheriff Shot. Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1868 The Democrat has a special despatch from Pine Bluff, Ark., dated yesterday, which says:—J. Dollar, a deputy sheriff of Kreu county, an old and worthy citizen, while out serving subposnas, was last night tied to a negro and both shot dead by the Ku Klux Klan.

#### VIRGINIA.

Railroad Accident Near Lynchburg-An Es gine Blown Up-Two Men Killed.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 18, 1968. Mestern delegation returning from the Norfolk Com-mercial Convention reached Elk creek, about tweive miles from Lynchburg, the engine attached to the rear train blew up, instantly killing the engineer and fireman, injuring a number of passengers and making a total wrock of the cars and the engine. The front train also ran off near Abingdon, and the delegates were left as best they could to return. No further particulars are received.

#### BALE ON THE LAKES.

Disasters in the Storm of Friday Night-Los

of Life on Lake Haron. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18, 1868. Captains of vessels report that the storm on Lake Huron on Priday night was the severest and most destructive felt for many years. A number of ves have been brought to Port Huron dismasted and several collisions occurred on the lake and river. and several collisions occurred on the lake and river. Three or four lumber barges had broken loose from Tug Point. Two men, a woman and a child were drowned from the barge Paragon. The Canadian gunboat Prince Alfred brought the bodies of the woman and child to Sarnia, and also towed the Paragon there, where she lies water logged. The bodies of the men have not been recovered. The crews of the other barges were rescued and brought to Port Heron this morning by tags. JOHN OUNCY ADAMS.

His Views on the Situation of the South Loyalty of Southern Whites-Grant's Elec-tion Inevitable-Wenkness of the Democratic Piatform-Grant's Administration to Restore Peace and Prosperity.

PETERBURG, Va., Oct. 18, 1868.
In a conversation with John Quincy Adams, who was on the cars on his return home, he said, "The Southern people were as loyal as any people in the North. The two races he found friendly disposed towards each other, and the negroes were pea in all cases, except where they were incited or influ-enced by carpet-baggers. Nothing was calculated to do greater harm than the disfranchisement of the whites, which was more extensive than he ever had any idea of, and if the people of the North could see the condition of the South as he had, reconstruction would soon go to the wall. The negro now ruled

the condition of the South as he had, reconstruction would soon go to the wall. The negro now ruled the South despotically, but that could not last, for when the people were properly appealed to on that question, the North would never submit that ten of our beat States should be governed by an ignorant and semi-barbarous race."

On the subject of the Presidency he said it was now too late to change the candidates. The election of General Grant was inevitable, and such a movement would materially damage the interests of the democracy. He never believed that Mr. Chase could have carried the day against Grant, and certainly not now; nor was there, he thought, an available man in the field, even if time were afforded. He condemned the platform of the democracy more than the candidates, and thought the only issue upon which they should have gone before the people was reconstruction. The finances and other matters should have been left for future settlement when peace and the Union were restored. In reply to a question whether Frank Blair's letters and speeches did not seriously injure the democratic party, he said he had not read his speeches, but his Brodhead letter was certainly indiscreet and had damaged the party. He considered it also very unifortunate that such men as Wade Hampton, Forrest and others like them ever participated in the campaign, though of Hampton he had the highest opinion as a gentleman and a good citizen, who against his own will had been forced into politics. From the administration of General Grant he had the best hopes that peace would be restored and that this question of negro domination and consequent ruin in the South would be specifly disposed of, and that ere long we would be specifly disposed of, and that ere long we would be again living under the constitution as it was. In regard to his own chances for the Governorship of Massachusetts, he said his nomination whs more of a compliment to lim than anything else. He had not the slightest expectation of being elected.

Ar. Adams was t

#### FINE ARTS.

Mr. Rosenberg's "Long Branch by Moonlight."

Rosenberg's painting of "Long Branch by Moonlight" has passed from his studio into the hands of a purchaser. Mr. Derby has secured it as one of his leading attractions for the gallery of the Derby Athenaum, which he will shortly open. The artist has represented a cool and fresh summer moonlight, with the quick and chafing breeze blowing from the sea and ruffling hair and drapery among the usually thronging visitants of that favorite place of summer resort. The long Western man and the short city one, the fair-haird damsel from the East and the chestnut-tressed girl from our own State, the lover and the man of fashion, the soldierly and the business idler, the laughing maid and the teasing boy, are all mingled in this strangely novel painting in a manner which must stamp the painter not merely as an able artist but as one of decidedly most exceptional taient. The sky and distance—especially the hazy condition of the lower atmosphere— are rendered with a fidelity to nature which is the more remarkable from its being evidenced in a composition which must necessarily take rank as a figure painting. In addition, the whole of the drawing, with very little exception, is very fine, and when its various merits—we ought specially to mention its very palpable relief—are considered, it must command a more detailed and less grudging praise at the hands of the critic than he is ordinarily enabled to give any work in what is, at all events in this country, a comparatively new line of art. We have formerly alluded to it cursorily while it was in progress, and may frankly say that as a finished production it exceeds our anticipations, warm as these formerly were, and more than justifies the large price which we understand Mr. Derby paid the artist for it.

the artist for it.

MR JEROME THOMPSON'S "HOME, SWEET HOME."
There never was given a more sumptions entertainment in this city at the exhibition of any new work of art than the one given the other evening by Mr. Frye, the purchaser of this picture, which Mr. Jerome Thompson designs as a pendant to his very popular "Old Oaken Hucket." It was certainly a mappy idea to litustrate both the poem of Samuel Woodworth and that of John Howard Payne. The words of both poems are familiar as "household words." The two pictures appeal to strong natural recings in all classes of the community. Both have been reproduced in chromolithography by Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Bencke. The first picture had the merit of faithfully representing the home of the late Mr. Woodworth. The late Mr. Howard Payne was, singularly enough for the author of such a poem as "Home, Sweet Home," during a large portion of his life, a homeless man. We cannot think that he would have recognized his ideal home portion of its field a nomerous man. We cannot think that he would have recognized his ideal home in Mr. Thompson's picture, whatever artistic merics it may claim in the way of perspective and bright colors. Almost any other name—"The Last Rose of summer," for instance—would seem to be equally appropriate.

colors. Almost any other name—"The Last Rose of Summer," for instance—would seem to be equally appropriate.

Constant Mayer has been at work for sometime past on his picture of "Good Words." It represents a Sunday school teacher pointing out the words of the Sacred Scriptures to a number of children. A Bible is oped on Her tap- and she is, directing the attention of a poorly clad girl, who stands as howed the scholars give the whole idea. A group of little ones is seen at the left, apparently waiting their turn to be instructed. The lady is evidently from the higher waiks of life; her head, hands and air bespeak gentle blood; her face is all benevolence and charity, and is withal beautiful. The picture is treated with all that sentiment and tenderness so characteristic of the works of this distinguished painter.

Mr. Mayer has another picture, which tells in the most touching manner the story of early sorrow. A little girl is standing alone in the foreground of a beautiful landscape. On a rock before her lies her little bird, dead; the empty cage stands near. The cand holds in her hand a spade, and looks on her dead pet as a mother would upon her child. She seems to have been weeping, and now, as she takes the last look at the little creature beside her, the depth of her grief is painfally apparent. This picture will touch the tender chords in many a heart and bring back again the leaves and loves of childhood. There are but few children who have not burnet their little pets and made pligrimages to the ting graves of birds to strew and plant flowers. Of all Mr. Mayer's pictures this one is our favorite.

Mr. Mayer is painting a fine portrait of an old gentleman.

MR. WILSON.

Mr. Mayer is painting a fine portrait of an old gentleman.

Mr. Wilson has several new pictures on his easel.

Among them is one of an Italian water carrier—a filosi beautiful composition. The figure is seated on a bank and represents a girl about ten years of age, with bright èyes and sunny hair, and dressed in Italian costume. She is apparently resting. The head is from fixture, and is, we learn, a portrait of an artist's daughter. Mr. Wilson returned early last summer from a long residence in Europe, and will herefitte devote himself to his profession in New York. We shall have occasion to speak of this artist's productions hereafter.

Mr. Macdonald is now exhibiting his figure of "La Somnambula" at his studio. This artist is engaged in modeling a series of anatomical figures, designed to teach the elements or anatomical figures, designed to teach the elements or anatomical figures, designed to teach the objective mode of instruction. Something of this kind has long been needed. We learn that the system will be adopted in the public schools of this city.

MESSES, BOYLE, NOBLE, HART, SHATTUCK AND

System Will De Budyester, city.

MESSES. BOYLE, NOBLE, HART, SHATTUCK AND MESSES.

city.

MESSBS. BOYLE, NOBLE, HART, SHATTUCK AND WHITTEIDGE.

Mr. Boyie, the well known portrait and historical painter, has settled in his studio, corner of Thirtieth street, for the fall and winter. He has a large number of commissions to execute.

Mr. Noble, the painter of "John Brown," "Price of Blood" and other pictures of that school, is now about to bring out a new subject which he calls "The Salem Witches." This artist has hitherto been showing up the "so called" barbarism of the South. He is now going to give the Pilgrim Fathers a taste of his graphic pencil, so that we may expect to see the "pale martyrs" scorching and squirming in their "sheets of fire" with Puritans dancing around like so many wild sayages enjoying the orgies with the livelest satisfaction.

Hart, Shattuck and Whittridge and many other artists, are still in the country watching the fading giories of the summer and transferring the autumnal tints to their sketch books. One or two white frosts will make them fold up their tents and seek their studios at home.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Oct. 18.—The market for United States government bonds is excited; a large business has been done and prices are higher. Five-twenties of 1862 have advanced to 78%.

#### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—The Inman steamship City of New York, which left New York October d, arrived at talls port yesterday and sawed for Liver-

# THE PRESIDENCY.

Democratic Cabals Again Urging the Withdrawal of Sevmour and Blair.

Manifesto of Disaffected Southern Politicians.

Governor Seymour in Conference With the National Committee.

## DECISIVE DECLARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1868. Some prominent democratic politicians from the South and West have reached here to-day, and from conversations with them I gather that the change of front movement is not yet quite abandoned. They consider that much is to be gained, even at this late day, by putting up new candidates, provided Chief Justice Chase can be prevailed upon to co-operate in the movement and that Seymour and Blair will with draw. About the latter point they seem to be thoroughly satisfied. They assert that Governor-Seymour's letter of resignation is positively in the hands of some of his friends in New York city, and that General Blair has entrusted a similar letter to a drawal is accepted. Both letters are said to be very decided in terms, and Seymour's declination this time is declared to be a positive finality. "No go oack this time," they assert, "with Seymour."

I do not know how true this is, but it appears to be well founded. In answer to all the objections argued against the movement they say this:-We know Judge Chase will work with us. He need neither assent nor dissent. He has no right to refuse to have his name used by the people in connection with the Presidency. If the people choose to nominate him he cannot be so ungracious as to decline. Again, as to the difficulty in getting the Democratic National Committee together, they reply that such a gathering is not necessary. It will be enough to have a working quorum of the Executive Committee, which consists of nine, who can be got together in a day. No change of Presidential electors is necessary. All that need be done is simply to telegraph to the State organizations the fact that Seymour and Biair have withdrawn, and that the names of A and B or Chase and Franklin, or Chase and Adams, have been substituted. Such a programme they are condent would be acquiesced in readily and heartly all over the country. Even supposing, they urge, Judge Chase cannot be elected—which they earnestly deny—the use of his name will, at all events, help the democratic Congressional tickets and secure at least a one-third of conservative members in the next House of Representatives. This is an object worth while trying for.

The politicians who are working up the movement here will leave for New York to-morrow to urge Bel-mont and Company to accede to the new programme. One of the parties wrote yesterday to Mr. Belmont, appealing to him to co-operate in the plan, or at least to call together the executive committee for

The leading Southern democrats who are now in the city have prepared the following paper on the political situation, which they desire to spread be-fore the public. I send it to you just as it comes to

political situation, which they desire to spread before the public. I send it to you just as it comes to my hands. It is as follows:—

(Ever since the close of the war the Southern people have trusted their case implicitly to the democratic party of the country; but they now see that the present party mominations and platform will be rejected by the people of the North and West. Relief is the supreme question for the South, and at the same time the highest interest of the whole country, and unless this relief can be secured through their friends sooner or later they will be compelled to accept what they can obtain from political opponents blinded by the passions and interests of party and largely controlled by those who cherish towards the Southern people feelings of the bitterest hostility. They therefore feel justified in asking that their democratic friends make prompt efforts and sacrifices to secure this relief, which lies in accepting the demands of the American people cither from friends or from enemies. I chief Justice Chase and General William B. Franklin would be friends, and the Chase platform, while democratic, embraces substantially all that American people demand of the South Nothing is wanting, therefore, but that the democratic residential electors already nominated be piedged, If elected, to vote for these candidates. Seymour and Biair should throw the full weight of their influence promptly in that direction. For our leaders to stand in the way of this Would be a cruelty to the South and a great crime against the weifare of this nation which political wire pullers might forgive, but which the people would in the nature of things terribly punish. With those candidates and this platform they would feel warranted in appealing to the magnantmity of the people of the North and West, and expectably to the South and a prescript to the south. dates and this platform they would feel warranted in appealing to the magnantinity of the people of the North and West, and especially to the Union soldiers of the country, and imploring them to take the heel of power from the neck of a crushed, impoverished and prostrate people, and give that peace so necessary to the South, so essential to the ruture welfare of the whole nation, and so certain to ensure the lasting gratiqued of those who ask that relief. Having such convictions, they appeal to their friends at the North and West for prompt and declaive action.

It is said that before the late elections Governor Seymour destared his intention of positively resigning in case of the failure of the democracy in February lands and Ohio. A member of the Democratic National Committee wrote to Mr. Seymour some weeks ago, stating that there had been no meeting of that body since the ad-journment of the New York Convention, and that while Tycoon Belmont was luxuriously rusticating at Newport, the interests of the democratic party were entirely neglected. Belmont upon the sublimity of the occasion, and trusting to luck and bad weather for the success of the ticket. The strongest efforts, he urged, were required to carry Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, for if those three States should be captured by the radicals, then the game might be considered up. To this Mr. Seymour replied, assenting to the conclusions of his correspondent, and premising to have a big exertion made to carry those three States.

Some of the democratic politicians here are abusing Belmont soundly for his alleged inertness, and charge him with even worse, for they say he has sold out to the enemy and that his continued refusal to summon the committee together is explainable on

There really seems to be some bottom to the movement to-day, evidences appearing of concert of action and settled plans which before were lacking. By Wednesday next, it is expected, the plan will come to a head or be blown up like Butler's powder boat. From that time to the day of election they consider there will be ample time to work the matter o a successful issue.

to a successful issue.

The many representations made in various newspapers that President Johnson would be a candidate for the Presidency in case of Mr. Seymour's withdrawal are without foundation. There is the best authority for saying that President Johnson has neither approved the proposition to withdraw Seymour's name nor intimated a wish to be nominated or willingness to accept such a nomination; but, on the contrary, has looked upon the proposition for a change of candidates as injurious and ill-timed. change of candidates as injurious and ill-timed.

Interview Between Governor Seymour and Members of the Democratic National Com-mittee-Declarations Regarding Governor Seymour's Withdrawal. UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1868.

A conference took place yesterday between Governor Seymour and certain members of the National Democratic Executive Committee in relation to some important measures to be adopted in the present canvass.

some important measures to be adopted in the present cauvass.

During the conference Governor Seymour alluded to the suggestion made in some quarters as to a change in the Presidential ticket, and said that any change which should be made must include his withdrawal; that he was nominated against his wishes, and that it would be a relief to him if any other name were substituted for his own.

The Committee replied that no change had been contemplated by any of them; that in their judgment nothing could be so injurious to the democratic cause as a change of candidates and they refused to entertain any such question.

General Blair Speech-Making at St. Louis, Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 187 ... General Blair made two speeches to large cowds

here last night, which were well received,

# THE ELECTIONS.

The Official Figures from Nine Counfles, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18, 1868. The following official returns have been re-

Republican Majorities. Democratic Majorities.
Cameron county. 103 Juniata county. 405
Potter county. 800 Adams county. 343
Forrest county. 522 Elk county. 545
Eradford county. 3,683
Five counties are yet to be heard from.

The official returns of Clearfield county show a semocratic majority of 1,142-a republican gain of Washington Hamilton, a notorious rough, who was shot on election day by a policeman, deat to day.

A. Storm, The Hatter, His Only Establishment is at 22 Futton street, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Heimbole's

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

Purs Wines and Liquors for medicisal garpeess.

A sme assortment of French, English, and nothing but the bestAmerican Perfumery.

FLUID EXTRACTS, BUCHU AND SARSAPARIBLA.

These remedics are compounded by H. T. Heisshold, druggist and chemist of H years' experience, and adopted by

The proprietor trusts that his mode of conducting the busimass—viz., advertising—msy not be objectionable to the fac
ully.

The proprietor trusts that his mode of conducting the business—vis., advertising—may not be objectionable to the factors—vis., advertising—may not be objectionable to the factors—Having great confidence in the articles I prepare and be lieving it to be of great advantage to acquaint the comenuity with their marits. Have amorted to the above course, Many, if not all druggists, have amorted to the above course, Many, if not all druggists, have are not factor there is one among them who, having as good a remerty as mine would be state to report to the same means. I shall not, he sever, prrectibe or endeavor to substitute my own remedies when others are called for.

Every article purchased warranted to be of the best raterial. The assistants average an experience of over eight years in the best Broadway stores, and every prescription is read by two of the assistants before compounding, and, as an additional security, is checked before delivery. I will not have those in my employ in this department whom I would not trust with my business or my life.

The approbation and patronage of the faculty and of the public are respectfully soldieds. Rest assured nothing shall be neglected to deserve the same. Very respectfully, yours, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

H, T. Helmbold as induced to advertise his remedies from his confidence in their merits. If any are induced to follow his example with-out this important basis they can have ample opportunity of testing the intelligence of the community.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, N. V., next the Metropolitan House, and the originator of keeping open

Open

Why is it that H. T. Helmbold does the largest drug and prescription business in the city, if not in the United States? Answer—Because his business is conducted on purely independent principles.

This is in all probability the only store in the United States where physicians and the customers are charged alike for all where physicians and the customers.

they desire.

My course in this particular has received the unqualified My course in this most distinguished of the medical facendorsement of the most distinguished of the may from inc.

sible.

Never making any mistakes in compounding prescriptions, day or night. Wide awake at all times, conducting busidess on the cash principle, asking or granting credit to note: I am perfectly responsible, and my customers and neighbors know it; and while the approbation of all the faculty would be agreeable to me prima facile evidence like this is not to be overcome. My store is kept open for no cliques; it is for the public encit, and the patronage of all is respectfully solicited.

Buying Clothing Made Ensy.
At BROKAW BROTHERS', opposite Cooper Institute.
me price and lowest in the city. Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dyo; harmless, reliable, instantane-ous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Club Ontsits.—Torches, Flags, Capes, Capes, Badges, Medals, &c., can be had at HITCHOOCK'S Campaign headquarters, 95 Spring street, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Canada Malt Scotch Whiskey Distilled by an experienced Islay distiller and equal in quality and strength of flavor to the best imported article, in quantities to suit at \$4 per gallon; discount to the trade. H. T. Helmbold's

REMARKS FROM PRACTICAL OBSERVATION.
It is frequently remarked by persons passing my establishment that it is a monument to the merits of advertising. To these same persons I would here state that the great condence I had in the merit of my articles inspired me to do so. It has now been but five years since I left my native city, where I had labored assiduously for a period of 13 years. This is known to all the enterprising residents of that city, many of whom remember me from my starting point. A great number are now residents of the metropolis, who, I trust, can vouch for the correctness of any statement I may make.

Established in 1800.—The Metropolitan Jet

For First Class Printing of Every Descrip-

Ladles' Paris Silk Bows and Scarfs—As

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

Cockroaches, fleas, bugs and every kind of insect vernita are most troublesome during the full months. They are killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poison, but certain to do its work. A single 26 cent task has often

Use now; if keeps vermin from depositing their eggs, and thus prevents near year, acrop. He sure you get Lyons. It is the original and true insect destroying powder. Beware of imitations. See the signature of E. LTON on the Gask. Sold by all druggists.

Messre. S. M. Pettengill & Co. and Me J. ViENNOT & CO., world-wide known advertising h and ine firm of Messre. Jno. F. Henry & Co., success Demas Barnes & Co., the most extensive dealers in med in the United States, will wonth for the correctness.

to wit, that unless the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU had given satisfaction to from three to four-lifths of the consumers be oculd not possibly have made it a success, no matter how great the energy or amount of money expended.

H. T. Heimbold,
Druggist, 594 Broadway, N. Y.,
Manufacture of Beimbold's Fluid Extract Buchu, submits
the following from Dispensatory of the United States, published by Work of the Commentary of the United States, published by Work of the United States,
PROPERTIES.—The odor is attempt diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste britterish and analogous to-mint,
MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu is gently
stimulant, with a pocular tendency to the urinary organs,
producing dispensis and, like other similar medicioes, exciting disploresis.

producing dirrents and, like other similar medicious, exetting disploresis.

It is given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as, and as a gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid ignitation of the bladder and urefura, diseases of the prostrato and retention or incontinence of urine, from a loss of tono in the parts, concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in dyspeptia, chronic rheumatics, cutaneous, affections and dropsy.

See Professor Dewee's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Stragons, Irland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgoons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

Millions of bottles of the remedy have been sold. Those destring to know if my remedy compares with the above can readily do so by purchasing a bottle if they are afficiacly they will find it a good investment.

From the largest manufacturing chemists in the world. I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Holimbold. He accurate the drug store opposite my residence, and was ancessful; in conducting the business where others had not been equal're so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his schaparacter and enterprises.

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chamistes.

Minth and Browning streets, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has been induced to insect the average knowing that there is a prejudice existing in the table a of many against using advertised medicines; but they are assured that if I knew of a better remedy for these affections I have sufficient intelligence, after eighteen years' experience, to adopt the best. I am to the afflected tiske humble grant.

H. T. Hilley Jold.

ervant, H. T. HELLO JOLD.

Hill, Intimicable Hair Cutter, Nonte Appropriate. Studio 266 Broadway. Shaving, 12 studies; Hair Dyo, 50 cents; best in use.

Nentness, Economy and Despatch Combined, the execution of orders. Metropolitan Job P. dnting Establement, 97 Nassau street.

Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neatness, quickness and despatch, two sty-free per cent olegaer than at any other printing establishment in the city with METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, O'NASSAU SITEM.

Ruperti's Aromatic Polish, Orr Olled or Pol-ished furniture, gill frames, marble and imitation woods, Fragram and brilliant. For sale by d'uggists, grocers and furniture stores. Fries 60 cents per bettle. Wholesale depot 2M Pearl street, New York.

Royal Havana Lettery. Prises Paid in Golds. Internation furnished. The highest rates paid for Dubbooms and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 19 Wall street, N. Y.

Since H. T. Helmbold has Exported in the business of manufacturing Fluid Export he merit and success of his articles have been to grast dat there have been appwards of fifty competitors in the first, many of whom were men of means, and they have followed his advertising course men of means, and they have followed his advertising course men of means, and they have followed his advertising course men of means, and they have followed his advertising course men of means, and they have followed his advertising course prefer to the firm of John F. Heav f. Co., unccessors to Domas Barness & Co., the most extens to dealers in medicines in the United States, and to dealer, and druggists everywhere, in the advertising oursiness to "ne world-yide known house of S. W. Pettengill & Co., No. J. Park row, also to J. Vennot & Co., No. 12 Nassau stre at advertising agents for South America, Mexico and the "est Indies. These firms will state that merit is essential to success.

The Ram' jus Corner 97 Nassau Street, orner Fultor, The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment

Was hee Cleaned and Repaired in the Best name of by first class workmen at G. C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broad "S",, one door below Canal street. While Waiting for a Cough to "Go as it came" you are often sowing the sents of Consumption. Better as ones try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold acceptables.